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- (1) Permit use of transit privileges (see 47.305-13);
- (2) Permit diversions to new destinations without price adjustment for transportation (see 47.305–11);
- (3) Facilitate use of special routings or types of equipment (e.g., circuitous routing or oversize shipments) (see 47.305–14):
- (4) Facilitate, if necessary, use of premium cost transportation and permit Government-controlled transportation;
- (5) Permit negotiations for reduced freight rates (see 47.104–1(b)); and
- (6) Permit use of small shipment consolidation stations.
- (d) When destinations are tentative or unknown, the solicitation shall be f.o.b. origin only (see 47.305–5).
- (e) When the size or quantity of supplies with confidential or higher security classification requires commercial transportation services, the contracting officer shall generally specify f.o.b. origin acquisitions.
- (f) When acceptance must be at destination, solicitation shall be on an f.o.b. destination only basis.
- (g) Following are examples of situations when solicitations shall normally be on an f.o.b. destination only basis because it is advantageous to the Government (see 47.305–4):
- (1) Bulk supplies, such as coal, that require other than Government-owned or operated handling, storage, and loading facilities, are destined for shipment outside CONUS.
- (2) Steel or other bulk construction products are destined for shipment outside CONUS.
- (3) Supplies consist of forest products such as lumber.
- (4) Perishable or medical supplies are subject to in-transit deterioration.
- (5) Evaluation of f.o.b. origin offers is anticipated to result in increased administrative lead time or administrative cost that would outweigh the potential advantages of an f.o.b. origin determination.

[48 FR 42424, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 68 FR 28084, May 22, 2003]

47.304-2 Shipments within CONUS.

(a) Solicitations shall provide that offers may be submitted on the basis of either or both f.o.b origin and f.o.b. destination and that they will be eval-

- uated on the basis of the lowest overall cost to the Government.
- (b) When sufficient reasons exist not to follow this policy, the contract file shall be documented to include the reasons.

47.304-3 Shipments from CONUS for overseas delivery.

- (a) When Government acquisitions involve shipments from CONUS to overseas destinations, delivery f.o.b. origin may afford not only the economies of lower freight rates available to the Government within CONUS, but also flexibility for selection of (1) the port of export and (2) the ocean transportation providing the lowest overall cost to the Government.
- (b)(1) Unless there are valid reasons to the contrary (see 47.304-5), acquisition of supplies originating within CONUS for ultimate delivery to destinations outside CONUS shall be made on the basis of f.o.b. origin. This policy applies to supplies and equipment to be shipped either directly to a port area for export or to a storage or holding area for subsequent forwarding to a port area for export.
- (2) Justification for the solicitation of offers on other than an f.o.b. origin basis shall be recorded and the contract file documented accordingly.
- (c) Export cargo involves considerations of operational and cost factors from the point of origin within CONUS to the overseas port destination. The lowest cost of shipping can be determined only by evaluating and comparing the various prospective landed costs (including inland, terminal, and ocean costs). Also, agencies may have export licensing privileges for shipments to foreign destinations. The contracting officer shall obtain advice from the transportation officer to ensure full use of these privileges.

[48 FR 42424, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 68 FR 28084, May 22, 2003]

47.304-4 Shipments originating outside CONUS.

(a) Unless there are valid reasons to the contrary (see 47.304–5), acquisition of supplies originating outside CONUS for ultimate delivery to destinations within CONUS or elsewhere, regardless of the quantity of the shipments, shall